

**LYTHAM**

# URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

# Annual Report

OF

# The Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

*To THE LYTHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit this, my fourth Annual Report on the conditions affecting the public health in your district, for your perusal.

The principal events of local interest in this Historic year are the passing through both Houses of Parliament of the Fylde Water (Transfer) Bill, by which the control of the management of the water supply will in the future be in the hands of the consumers ; and the receipt of the sanction of the Local Government Board for a loan to provide the money for carrying out a system of sewerage in the West End.

The Joint Hospital Board of the Fylde, Garstang, and Preston Unions, which was constituted at the close of last year, has been successful in obtaining a site for a Hospital for smallpox cases.

The Sanitary Inspectors have had a busy year on account of the amount of disinfection that has been necessary in addition to the ordinary routine of their duties. Both Mr. Hudson and Mr. Jepson have worked most cheerfully, early and late, and it is greatly due to their tact that so little friction has occurred.

Personally I must thank you for having always supported my authority, and strengthened my position, whenever appealed to.

The usual Tables required by the Local Government Board, together with other Tables and Chart, will be found in the Appendix.

I remain Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**J. H. JENKINS,**

Medical Officer of Health.

*Lytham, January 11th, 1898.*

## Population.

The permanent residents, in contradistinction to the visitors, or those people who do not come for a longer period than three months in the year, nor are ratepayers of the district, were estimated at the middle of the year to number 5,735, distributed in the different Wards as follows:—

N.E. Ward .....	1,540
N.W. Ward .....	1,505
S.E. Ward .....	1,350
S.W. Ward .....	1,340

The houses at present inhabited in your district number 1,190, or an increase of 43 on those occupied at the corresponding period last year. This does not represent the increase of new property, which is much greater, many old cottages having been pulled down and replaced by commodious shops and other large buildings. The leases of several good class houses having expired they are at the time of enumeration standing empty, but there is little doubt that they will be shortly re-occupied. Many new houses are being built, and as soon as they are finished there will be a large increment to the population.

## Mortality.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 92, forty-four males, and forty-eight females. Of these sixteen were deaths of visitors or persons not resident in the district. Death therefore claimed 76 of the residents, which represents a corrected death rate of 13.25 per 1,000 living; a rate well below the previous averages of the district. These

deaths were distributed among the wards in the following proportions :—

WARD	TOTAL DEATHS		DEATHS OF RESIDENTS		Rate per 1000
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
N.E. WARD.....	15	12	13	11	15.5
N.W. WARD .....	11	17	9	13	14.6
S.E. WARD.....	9	12	7	11	13.3
S.W. WARD .....	7	7	5	6	8.2
COTTAGE HOSPITAL	2		1		
	44	48	35	41	13.25
	92		76		

The N.E. Ward, which has the largest population, has also the highest death rate. This high rate is due to the large number of deaths among young children in this Ward, fourteen of the twenty-seven who succumbed not having reached their fifth year. It is therefore more a matter of the age distribution of the people in each ward than the relative healthiness or otherwise of the localities. Not a single death from phthisis was recorded in this ward.

The average rate for the last seven years was 14.3, nearly the same as for the preceding ten years, which was 14.6.

One death was due to accident, and one to suicide. Inquests were held in other cases and verdicts of natural causes were returned.

The notifiable infectious diseases caused four deaths, viz., two from Scarletina and two from Enteric Fever.

Measles and Diarrhoea were each credited with causing two deaths, whilst three persons died from Influenza.

The Zymotic death rate is 0.6 per 1,000. Tuberculosis was registered as the cause of 10 deaths, five of which were deaths of visitors, who were seriously ill on arrival, two of the others, though residents, had been away

and returned here when dying. The Phthisical death rate is 0.8 per 1,000 living.

Twenty children died before completing one year, and the proportion this number bears to the total births for the year is as 190 to 1,000; or, in other words, for every 26 children born 5 failed to attain twelve months' existence. These infantile deaths may be grouped as follows:—

Diseases of the lungs and air passages .....	7
Defects of nutrition, including Marasmus, Debility, Premature Birth, etc. ....	8
Diarrhoea .....	1
Meningitis .....	2
Convulsions .....	1
Natural Causes .....	1
	<hr/>
	20

Twenty-nine persons, 31.5 per cent. of the total deaths, reached 60 or more years before they died. Seven of these old people passed their 80th year.

### Births.

105 births, 45 boys and 60 girls, were registered. Thirteen more births than deaths, or a natural increment of the population of 13; the actual increase being computed to be 450.

The birth rate is one of 18.3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the number of births and the birth rate for the last 10 years. —

Date.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000.
1888	98	21.5
1889	98	21.4
1890	98	21.4
1891	87	18.6
1892	94	19.8
1893	92	18.7
1894	98	19.9
1895	108	21.7
1896	113	20.9
1897	105	18.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average for 10 yrs	98.1	20.2



The births were distributed in the various Wards in the proportion shewn in the next table, where in the last two columns will also be seen the number of infants that died in each Ward under one year of age, and the relation this number bears to the number of births in the same area, compared with each 1,000 births : —

Ward.	Population	Number of Births.		Rate per 1000 living.	Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Proportion per 1000 births
		Male.	Female.			
N.E. Ward ...	1540	15	19	22.0	11	323.5
N.W. Ward...	1505	8	16	15.9	3	125.0
S.E. Ward ...	1350	9	13	16.3	5	227.2
S.W. Ward...	1340	13	12	18.6	1	40.0
Whole district	5735	45	60	18.3	20	190.4

### Zymotic Diseases.

The year has been noticeable for the number of outbreaks of severe epidemic disorders in many parts of the country. Your district, I regret to report, has not escaped the general misfortune, there having been epidemics of Measles and Scarlatina, and more cases of Tyhoid Fever than for some years.

The subjoined table shows the number of infectious cases reported since



the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act in August, 1890:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Totl
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Scarlatina .. .. .	1	7	11	17	14	8	7	27	92
Diphtheria.. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Membranous Croup.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Typhus Fever.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric ,, .. .	5	5	4	8	10	5	1	14	52
Continued ,, .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Relapsing ,, .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal ,, .. .	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	3	1	2	5	2	6	3	22
	6	15	18	32	32	18	15	44	180

There have been no cases reported of either Small-pox, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhus, Continued, Relapsing, Puerperal Fevers, or Cholera.

### Enteric Fever.

Fourteen cases and two deaths have been notified. The cases never constituted an epidemic, and were apparently mostly independent of one another. One fatal case, notified after the death of the patient, was that of an elderly person who came to the town ill with the complaint which caused her death. The other fatal case was, together with one that recovered, traceable to drinking polluted well water. Two visitors developed the first symptoms so shortly after their arrival that no doubt was left that they had absorbed the infection elsewhere than in Lytham. The cause of the evil in the other nine cases could not be definitely ascer-

tained, though in several some suspicious circumstance was noticed, e.g., working in the mud near the sewer outlet, bathing in foul ponds, etc.

The milk and the water supplies were carefully inquired into in every case. It was also elicited whether the patient had partaken of ice creams or raw shell fish; the latter having been shown of late to be a frequent means of convection of the disease. This subject has been most ably investigated so near your own shores as Blackpool—where Dr. Jasper Anderson has brought before the Sanitary Committee such convincing proofs of the danger of eating sewage fed mussels, that steps have been taken to have these molluscs removed from the piers near the sewer outfall.

A condition which was found on several of the premises where isolated cases occurred, was that the privy and ashpit were in a defective condition, so that it was quite possible for soakage to occur into the soil in the neighbourhood, or for dried particles of excretal matter to be carried by the wind from one yard to another or even into the houses. In one house I noticed a jug of milk near an open window, the surface of the milk being covered by fine dust. It is quite conceivable that the drying process may not have been carried far enough to destroy the vitality of the bacillus, but yet have been sufficient to reduce the specific gravity of the particles of matter to which the bacillus adhered to such an extent that they became minature balloons, carrying their destructive freight to and fro until at last they settled on some article of diet and the poison was thus introduced into some unsuspecting victim.

The presence of the specific organism which gives rise to the symptoms known as constituting Typhoid fever, presupposes a previous case of the disease, as disease germs do not, as far as we know, originate de novo, but as Dr. Sergeant, the medical officer to the Lancashire County Council, has incontestably demonstrated in his report on the outbreak at Great Harwood, there are cases where the discomfort and illness are so slight that the patient continues about his daily occupation. Now take for instance a person who goes out washing; she may go to a different

house each day of the week, and leave behind in each midden sufficient poison, if well scattered, to infect a whole district.

The moral at which I wish you to arrive from these examples is, that the old fashioned ash-pit and privy combined are a distinct danger, not only to the persons dwelling on the premises where they are situated, but also to the neighbourhood generally, and this being understood I trust every endeavour will be made to have water closets substituted wherever possible for the present insanitary contrivances.

### Scarlatina.

In all there have been 27 cases, two of which terminated fatally. The first two cases seem to have had their origin outside this district. Then came several notifications almost simultaneously, but the cases were scattered in different wards. On inquiry these cases resolved themselves into two groups, one of which was traceable to a case which was at first overlooked, the parents thinking that the child was merely suffering from over indulgence at the annual club day festivities, and therefore neglecting to seek medical aid until more serious secondary symptoms were manifest, the child in the meanwhile having been to school and mixed with other children in the streets. The other group of cases was directly infected from a patient who acquired the disease outside the Lytham boundary. From these two foci other cases were traceable, and, I am sorry to say, in one or two cases the infection seemed to be spread after disinfection was supposed to have been thoroughly carried out. This result was almost inevitable considering the difficulties in the way, I might say impossibility, of adequate isolation in cottage homes. Besides which the old disinfecting oven was in such a dilapidated condition that the amount of heat to which the articles to be disinfected were exposed was a most uncertain quantity. This has now been remedied as far as can be done with a dry air oven.

For a time matters seemed to improve, until my attention was drawn to a child supposed to be suffering from Measles, but who had not been seen by any medical man. He was found to be desquamating after Scarlatina and was at once isolated, but unfortunately the harm was done, and other children living near by became affected. I feel convinced that



this is not the only unreported case, but that there must be others moving about and spreading the disease, as cases still continue to crop up which can have had no intercourse whatever with any of the reported cases.

The milk supply in every case was inquired into and the cows and the people who milk them have been inspected, but the children have been supplied from various milk purveyors, and have attended different schools.

Had there been an Isolation Hospital ready to receive the first cases the epidemic would never have reached its present extent.

In the case of my own son, I had him, as soon as the first symptoms were apparent, removed with proper precautions to the Hospital of a neighbouring authority, who very kindly consented to receive him as a paying patient, a privilege not within the reach of the class who most need it. The result has been so far satisfactory that no other cases have originated from him.

As I find many of the persons having charge of children do not seem to have the least appreciation of their responsibilities in time of sickness, I have had some extracts from the Acts defining their liabilities printed, in order that a copy may be left with the householder wherever a case of sickness is notified. You will find a copy and other forms in the appendix to this report, where I have included tables showing the distribution of the cases in the wards in the order of their occurrence.

### **Erysipelas.**

Only three cases were notified to me, and they were of a mild character, no sanitary defect in the patients' surroundings was found in either case.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Does not appear to be very prevalent among the resident population, though as is to be expected in a health resort, many of our visitors are sufferers from this terrible complaint.

Ten deaths were registered as due to some form of the disease. Five of this number were deaths of residents, and in three, at least, of the

remainder the victims were diseased before they came to reside here.

In my last year's report I suggested that a circular might be sent to occupiers of premises where a death was ascertained to have occurred, giving instructions as to the best means to be used for disinfecting rooms, etc.

In view of the small number of cases we have here to deal with I now think it better that I should endeavour to gain my object by a personal interview or private letter, and at the same time offer the services of the Sanitary staff to carry out the disinfection properly.

It would be of great benefit to Public Health if it were more generally known that Tuberculosis or Consumption is an infectious malady, and that the microbe can be conveyed by dried expectoration blowing about as dust. The habit of promiscuous expectoration is filthy in itself, but when indulged in by a person who can, by so doing, spread disease and death to others, it becomes a serious offence. Patients can very well carry pieces of linen rag, or pads of cotton wool, etc., into which they can expectorate, and the rags can be burned at the first opportunity. The direct transmission of the disease to others being thus reduced to a minimum.

That the disease is frequently conveyed by milk is a generally acknowledged fact, and the presumption is that it can also be carried by imperfectly cooked diseased meat, and when it is considered how large a percentage of the cattle in this country suffer from tubercle, it seems wonderful that there are not even more consumptives than at present.

No doubt when the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, which has been sitting, issues its report, much light will be thrown on this most important subject.

### Measles.

A sharp, but fortunately not a very fatal, epidemic of measles spread through the town. Two deaths were certified.

I first heard of it among the scholars at St. Peter's School, and then among those in the infant department of St. John's.

So many were here affected that I found it my duty to advise the Sanitary Authority to direct the managers to close this department for three weeks.

My reason for advising only partial closure of the School was that the majority of the children in the upper school had, to my own knowledge, already had the complaint, and that the head master and mistress were loyally co-operating with me, by excluding all children coming from infected houses. The closure of the Infant School produced the desired result.

It is to be regretted that the Sanitary Department are not informed earlier of outbreaks of an infectious nature in schools. I see by a note in Dr. Niven's report that in Manchester "arrangements have been made by which such information will be supplied to the Health Office." This, I understand, is through the intermediation of the school attendance officer, who must become aware why children are absent from class.

I cannot too strongly recommend the Council to follow so good an example, and to make some arrangement by which the earliest possible information, of the first cases of measles and whooping cough may be reported. If this were done systematically the closure of a school would be but seldom necessary.

### **Whooping Cough.**

I have not heard of a single case this year.

### **Influenza.**

A few cases and three deaths occurred in April, and again there were some cases in September and October.

### **Cowsheds and Dairies.**

I have been much in the cowsheds this year, and have seldom had cause for any complaint. The cowkeepers, as a body, seem to be more aware of the benefit of fresh air, the ventilation has been better regulated



and the cattle not so crowded. One large shippon has been closed and the cows removed to the country just outside your district boundaries. I have not heard so many complaints as formerly about the nuisance caused by cows defiling the footpaths.

### **Pig-keeping.**

The names on the register we keep of owners of pigs are growing yearly fewer in number, and the complaints of nuisances are not so numerous. In three cases I found it was not the pigs, but the sour wash which caused the trouble. On representations being made to the owners the nuisance was in each case abated.

### **Slaughterhouses.**

These are in the same state as when I reported on them last year—

Too near to residential property.

Insufficient in size.

Inadequate lairs for the beasts.

Yard badly paved.

Walls not moisture proof.

The redeeming point being that I have never yet been able to discover any diseased meat.

### **Bakehouses, Workshops, and Laundries.**

Whenever visited have been found clean, satisfactory, and well conducted. One new workshop has been reported to me by Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, and found to conform to the requirements of the Acts in all except privy accommodation.

### **Drainage.**

On the 15th June an inquiry was held by an Inspector for the Local Government Board as to the proposal for a loan for the two drainage

schemes suggested to be adopted for dealing with the sewage of the district. That for the West end has been sanctioned, whilst as regards the East end scheme the engineer for the Ribble Navigation has offered objections to the position of the outlet, and the matter has been referred to the Board of Trade, whose consent to that portion of the works between high and low water is necessary. An Inspector for the Board of Trade visited Lytham, and heard the arguments of the engineer for the scheme, and also the objections taken by the engineer for the Ribble Works. The Board of Trade have not yet given their decision in the matter, the Local Government Board have therefore not yet either sanctioned or refused the loan.

The complaints of the state of the sewer in Clifton Drive having become so frequent, I was directed by the Council in October to take such steps as I found necessary to disinfect the sewer until such time as it could be relaid.

I determined to utilise the flushing tank which is placed at the head of the sewer, and to use a commercial preparation of Chlorine known as "Chloros." Unfortunately, owing to a leak in the tank, the first two attempts to use it were very irregular, and destroyed all scientific value of the experiment; but it has since worked this much to my satisfaction that I have not received any more complaints of nuisances from the manholes. The sewer is now to be relaid in January 1898, and I hope the cause of complaint will be removed.

I have during the year had frequent cause to draw your attention to the very polluted and dangerous condition of the brook in Churchwood. In December you authorized me to deal with it as I thought best, until the drainage from Commonside was diverted by the new West End scheme.

I have therefore had a coke filter constructed across the settling tank in the wood just above the sewer outlet, and at the manhole in the sewer 150 yards further up I have had a block of Ferozone suspended so as to be slowly dissolved by the sewage.

This arrangement has not been long enough at work for me to give any definite report thereon, but so far the improvement in the brook is most marked, and I hope that this may prove a very interesting and instructive experiment which may be of use in dealing with our larger sewage difficulties.

### Refuse Removal.

Ash-bin refuse is still removed by the Council's workmen and tipped on waste ground, but complaints have been frequent of the irregular manner in which the removal takes place.

In August you passed a resolution that where there were cases of an infectious nature, the Medical Officer of Health could give instructions to have the refuse removed as often as he considered necessary.

As you know it is proposed to erect a Refuse Destructor in connection with the East End sewage scheme, I venture to hope that should the scheme, as it now stands, not be carried out, you will not indefinitely postpone the erection of a destructor, and that as a preliminary a deputation of the Council visit places where they may see various forms of destructors at work. The quality of the refuse to be burned is a very important factor in deciding which form is most suitable for your district.

### Nuisances.

The tables in the appendix, supplied by the Sanitary Inspector, show that 275 nuisances have been dealt with. No legal proceedings have been found necessary.

### Isolation Hospital.

With respect to accommodation for small-pox cases the Joint Board has so far purchased a site on which it proposes to erect a hospital, but as far as the other infectious diseases are concerned, the condition of this and the adjoining districts is the same as it was in 1885. The Joint



Hospital Board has held meetings and endeavoured to purchase a site, but in the meanwhile nothing is being done to prevent Scarlatina or Diphtheria from sweeping from one end of the Fylde to the other. Hospitals are badly wanted, but until we have a really severe and fatal epidemic there seems small chance of their being provided. After the mischief is done they will be built in a hurry regardless of expense.

### Water Supply.

Much time and trouble has been devoted to the preparation of the scientific evidence required in support of the Bill which your Council, in conjunction with the Town Council of Blackpool and the District Councils of St. Anne's and Fleetwood, promoted for the compulsory purchase of the undertaking of the Fylde Water Works Company. In spite of strenuous opposition on the part of the shareholders, the Bill passed both Houses of Parliament, and now the transfer of the property to the Joint Water Board is only awaiting the decision of the arbitrators as to the amount the Company are to receive for their property.

The advisability of the control of this most necessary article of diet being in the hands of the representatives of the consumers has been so painfully exemplified this year by the outbreaks of infectious disease in other parts of the kingdom that there is no call for me to enter into fuller detail.

### Meteorology.

The kindness of Mr. Maries in again allowing me to use his nursery garden in front of the Railway Station as an observatory station, where the rain gauge and thermometer screen can be fixed, must not be allowed to pass unrecognised.

The highest temperature in the shade was recorded on August 4th as 87 dg. F., and the lowest was 20 dg. F. on January 18th.

The total rainfall was 38.06 inches, the average fall during 18 years being 34.5.

The greatest fall in 24 hours was 1.96 inches, measured on December 1st. This quantity has only once been exceeded in the years of which a

record has been kept, and that was on July 14th, 1877, when 2.66 inches fell.

On 173 occasions .01 of an inch or more fell, and 192 days were without this small rainfall.

The mean temperature for the year was 49.1 dg. F.

The chart and tables have been prepared from observations taken daily at the same hour.





(B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Lytham Urban District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages			Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health										Number of such cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital														
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1897.				Fever.						Cholera.				Erysipelas.				Fever.						Cholera.				Erysipelas.
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
North East Ward ...	.....	1540	34	Under 5 upwards	3	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
North West Ward ...	.....	1505	24	Under 5 upwards	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
South East Ward ...	.....	1350	22	Under 5 upwards	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
South West Ward ...	.....	1340	25	Under 5 upwards	9	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cottage Hospital ...	.....	.....	..	Under 5 upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTALS	4656	5735	105	Under 5 ..... 5 upwards	10 .. 17	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District—Yes. Since when? August, 1890. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated—There is no Isolation Hospital for the District. One patient admitted to Blackpool Sanatorium as a favour.

**Table showing the Death Rate from all causes, and from Zymotic Diseases,  
for the last 20 years.**

DATE.	DEATH RATE FROM	
	All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
1878	17·4	1·4
1879	17·8	1·2
1880	12·6	0·6
1881	13·8	1·2
1882	10·1	1·9
1883	12·0	0·4
1884	18·5	1·1
1885	15·7	1·1
1886	17·9	0·6
1887	10·2	1·3
1888	14·9	0·2
1889	13·5	0·2
1890	21·0	2·6
1891	19·7	0·6
1892	12·6	0·6
1893	15·7	0·4
1894	13·2	0·0
1895	15·1	0·8
1896	10·7	0·0
1897	13·2	0·6
Average for 20 years	14·7	0·8

Zymotic Diseases were not notified till August, 1890.

## 1897.

Table showing the order in which, and the month when each case of Scarlatina was reported, and the Ward in which it occurred.

Month.	N.E. Ward.	N.W. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	S.W. Ward.
January .....				
February.....				
March .....				
April .....				
May .....				
June .....	1			
July .....	.....	4, 6	2, 3	5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
August.....	.....	.....	.....	12
September .....	.....	13, 15	.....	14
October .....	.....	.....	.....	16, 17
November .....	19, 20, 21, 22	.....	.....	18
December .....	26	23, 27	.....	24, 25

## 1897.

Table showing the order in which, and the month when each Case of Enteric Fever was reported, and the Ward in which it occurred.

Month.	N.E. Ward.	N.W. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	S.W. Ward.
January .....	1			
February.....	2, 3			
March .....	4, 5	6		
April .....				
May .....				
June .....				
July .....	8	.....	7	
August.....	9	10, 11		
September .....				
October .....	.....	.....	.....	12
November .....	.....	.....	.....	13
December .....	14			



(FORM 1)

## URBAN DISTRICT OF LYTHAM.

**DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISORDERS.**

To .....occupier or owner  
 of .....

It having come to the knowledge of the LYTHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL that a dangerous infectious disorder, viz.:—

exists in your house, YOU are hereby required to take notice of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as they relate to the prevention of the spread of infectious disorders and the means to be adopted for that object:—

1.—The Local Authority may order the owner or occupier of any house, or part of a house, to cleanse and disinfect the same, and any articles therein, and if such owner or occupier fails to comply with such order, he will be liable to a penalty of TEN SHILLINGS for every day such neglect continues. (Section 120.)

2.—The Local Authority may direct the destruction of any bedding clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorder, and may give compensation for the same. (Section 121.)

3.—Any person who—

(1.)—While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or

(2.)—Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or

(3.)—Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder;

will be liable to a penalty of FIVE POUNDS, and also to pay the expenses of disinfection, of the conveyance. Provided that no proceedings under this section may be taken against any persons transmitting with proper precautions any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things for the purpose of disinfection. (Section 126.)

Parents and Guardians are especially cautioned against sending any child suffering from an infectious disorder, more particularly Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, or Measles, to School before complete recovery (a period of several weeks in the case of Small Pox or Scarlet Fever), or when there is any such disorder in the house of such Parent or Guardian; neglect of this precaution leads to the rapid spread of these dangerous disorders, and renders the Parent or Guardian of the child so exposed liable to the penalty above-mentioned.

4.—Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room, or part of a house, in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, without the same, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, having been disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, will be liable to a penalty of TWENTY POUNDS. (Section 128.) An inn is included in this section.

And any person in letting, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any such house, or part thereof, and knowingly making a false answer to any question as to the existence then, or within six weeks previously, of any dangerous infectious disorder in such house, or part thereof, will be liable to a penalty of TWENTY POUNDS, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for ONE MONTH. (Section 129.)

5—No owner or driver of a public conveyance shall be required to convey any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover the loss or expense of disinfecting his conveyance. (Section 127.)

You are especially cautioned against sending any clothing or infected article to any Laundry or place used by others, or out of your house, except under such precautions as shall effectually guarantee the safety of all other persons.

The Urban District Council believe that during the prevalence of infectious disease many cases of violation of the law, and consequent danger to public health arise from ignorance and want of forethought; to prevent neglect from this cause the Council thus specially call your attention to the above provisions of the law, although such notice is not necessary, nor will the absence of it afford any excuse in the event of any offence being committed.

In the interests of public health, and in the discharge of the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Legislature, the Urban District Council will feel it their duty to enforce the penalties imposed by the Statute against all who may violate its provisions.

The Urban District Council rely on your cordial co-operation and assistance in, so far as possible, preventing the spread of this dangerous malady.

Clerk to the said Council.



(FORM 2)

## URBAN DISTRICT OF LYTHAM.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF ROOMS, Etc., AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

On the termination of the case, the sick room, the clothing, and everything with which the patient has come in contact, must be thoroughly disinfected. Notice must be at once sent to the Sanitary Inspector, who will superintend the process of disinfection. (See note.)

1.—Nothing must be removed from the room except for the purpose of disinfection.

2.—Rags and other articles which can be spared should be at once burnt.

3.—All Carpets, Bedding, Clothing, etc. (except what are removed by the Sanitary Officer for the purpose of disinfection by heat), must be hung on lines across the room; and the chimney, windows, and any other openings must be closed and made tight by pasting paper over all crevices. Roll Sulphur, in the proportion of 1 lb. to every 500 cubic feet of room space, should then be burned in a metal dish supported over water or over an iron bucket. After the Sulphur is alight the door must be securely closed and made tight. The room must be closed for not less than three hours. After this the door and windows are to be opened and left open for not less than 24 hours.

4.—In whitewashed rooms the walls and ceiling must then be scraped, and washed with hot limewash, to which a disinfectant may be added.

5.—In papered rooms the paper should be stripped off the walls and burnt, and the ceiling washed with quicklime as in whitewashed rooms.

6.—All Bedding, Clothing, etc., after disinfection should be well washed.

7.—All woodwork and floors should be washed with soft soap and water, with a disinfectant added. Sinks, water-closets, and drains must be freely disinfected with a carbolic solution, or with a solution of chloride of lime (one pound to three gallons of water).

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

### NOTE.—USUAL DURATION OF INFECTION.

Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	8 Weeks.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	6 Weeks.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	4 Weeks.
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5 Weeks.
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3 Weeks.



Table showing the rainfall for each month of the year 1897. The dates and amount of the greatest fall in 24 hours in each month, and the number of days on which .01 of an inch of rain or more fell.

MONTH.	Total depth in inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days on which .01 of an inch or more fell.
		Depth.	Date.	
January ...	1.49	.29	25	14
February ..	2.94	.45	2	17
March ....	3.46	.50	3 and 14	20
April .....	2.87	.61	14	16
May .....	1.32	.47	29	11
June .....	4.58	1.20	2	16
July .....	1.37	.33	9	7
August ....	3.50	.68	21	18
Septembèr..	5.15	1.55	2	13
October ...	2.53	1.38	18	11
November..	3.50	.65	14	11
December..	5.35	1.96	1	19
TOTAL....	38.06	..	..	173

Table showing the rainfall for each year, the date and amount of greatest fall in 24 hours in each year and the number of days on which .01 of an inch or more fell.

YEAR.	Total depth in inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days on which .01 of an inch or more fell.
		Depth.	Date.	
1877	52.63	2.66	July 14	253
1878	33.36	1.33	Sept. 22	225
1879	34.32	1.15	August 8	246
1880	32.18	1.60	Oct. 27	210
1881	42.08	1.69	Aug. 29	225
1882	40.53	1.22	Aug. 28	249
1883	31.93	1.46	Sept. 20	232
1884	31.01	1.03	March 4	228
1885	30.48	1.01	Nov. 2	237
1886	40.17	1.20	Dec. 11	243
1887	23.60	.88	May 19	200
1888	28.38	1.19	July 2	244
1889	29.09	.76	July 24	241
1890	31.79	.97	Aug. 22	219
1891	34.56	1.76	Aug. 2	198
1892 )	No record			
1893 )				
1894 )				
1895	29.40	1.02	Aug. 27	173
1896	37.58	1.54	July 10	192
1897	38.06	1.96	Dec. 1	173
Average for 18 recorded years.	34.50	...	...	221

## Notices Served on Owners of premises during the year 1897.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Warning & Verbal Notices Served by Inspector.				Number reported to General Purposes Committee.	Final Notices from Council		Total Number of Notices complied with.
	Number Served.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices.	Number complied with before service of Final Notice.		Number Served.	Number complied with	
To remove insanitary "Pan" Water closet.....	15	6	9	12	2	2	2	14
To repair defective Water closet .....	7	7	...	1	2	2	2	3
To provide proper Ventilating Pipe to Soil Pipe.....	23	2	21	17	5	5	5	22
To re-drain premises, and abolish defective Drain.....	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	1
To repair defective Drain .....	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
To remove defective Gully Trap, and to substitute a proper Gully Trap .....	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	6
To provide Intercepting Trap to Drain.....	20	1	19	16	4	4	4	20
To remove Trap from foot of the Soil Pipe .....	20	1	19	16	4	4	4	20
To disconnect rain water Pipe .....	18	3	15	14	4	4	4	18
To disconnect Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipe.....	8	1	7	2	6	6	6	8
To disconnect Slop-stone Waste Pipe .....	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	2
To convert Privy into Water closet.....	4	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
To repair, &c., defective Ash-pit .....	25	...	25	20	4	4	4	24
To provide Sanitary Ash-pail.....	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	7
To repair defective Flushing Apparatus .....	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	3
To repair defective Soil Pipe .....	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	17
To provide proper supply of water to Water closet ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
To bring an Inlet Shaft to the surface of ground.....	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	6
To remove Catch-pit in Drain .....	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	3
	189	48	137	145	37	37	37	182

Notices Served on Occupiers during the year 1897.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Warning & Verbal Notices Served by Inspector.				Number reported to General Purposes Committee.	Final Notices from Council		Total Number of Notices complied with.
	Number Served.	Verbal Notices	Written Notices.	Number complied with before service of Final Notice.		Number Served.	Number complied with	
To remove Foul Accumulations .....	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	10
To limewash Slaughter-houses and Cow-sheds.....	14	12	2	14	...	...	...	14
To cleanse Urinals and Water closets .....	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	8
To remove Manure, Offal, &c.....	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	10
To clear Blocked Drain.....	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	6
To discontinue keeping Pigs in Cow-shed .....	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
To discontinue putting Vegetable Refuse in Ash-pit...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
To discontinue depositing Refuse in back street .....	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	5
To discontinue keeping Horses in a wooden building in back yard .....	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	58	51	6	56	2	2	2	58

Complaints received and investigated ... .. 59

28 Complaints of full ashpits were handed on to the Surveyor  
to be dealt with by his men.



**List of Putrescent matters found on the Beach and  
buried during 1897.**

Bacon, boxes of	...	...	...	...	2
Dogs	...	...	...	...	19
Cats	...	...	...	...	9
Goats	...	...	...	...	1
Sheep	...	...	...	...	4
Pigs	...	...	...	...	2
Calves	...	...	...	...	1
Porpoises	...	...	...	...	2
Large Fish	...	...	...	...	4
Fowls	...	...	...	...	14
					58

**Return of the number of Articles Disinfected in the Hot  
Air Oven after the undermentioned diseases, during  
the year 1897.**

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Beds.	Blankets.	Bolsters.	Counterpanes.	Pillows.	Sheets.	Palliassees and Mat- tresses.	Wearing Apparel. (pieces)	Sundries.	Books.	TOTAL.
Scarlatina ... ..	17	38	21	23	53	41	36	931	185	38	1383
Enteric Fever ... ..	6	6	3	7	5	1	4	...	3	...	35
Diptheria ... ..	1	...	...	2	4	2	2	7	13	...	31
	24	44	24	32	62	44	42	938	201	38	1449

**Articles burnt by order of the Council:—**

1 pair of Mattresses and 1 Flock Bed.

**Articles burnt at the owner's request:—**

1 Palliasse, 3 Blankets, and 1 Flock Bed.

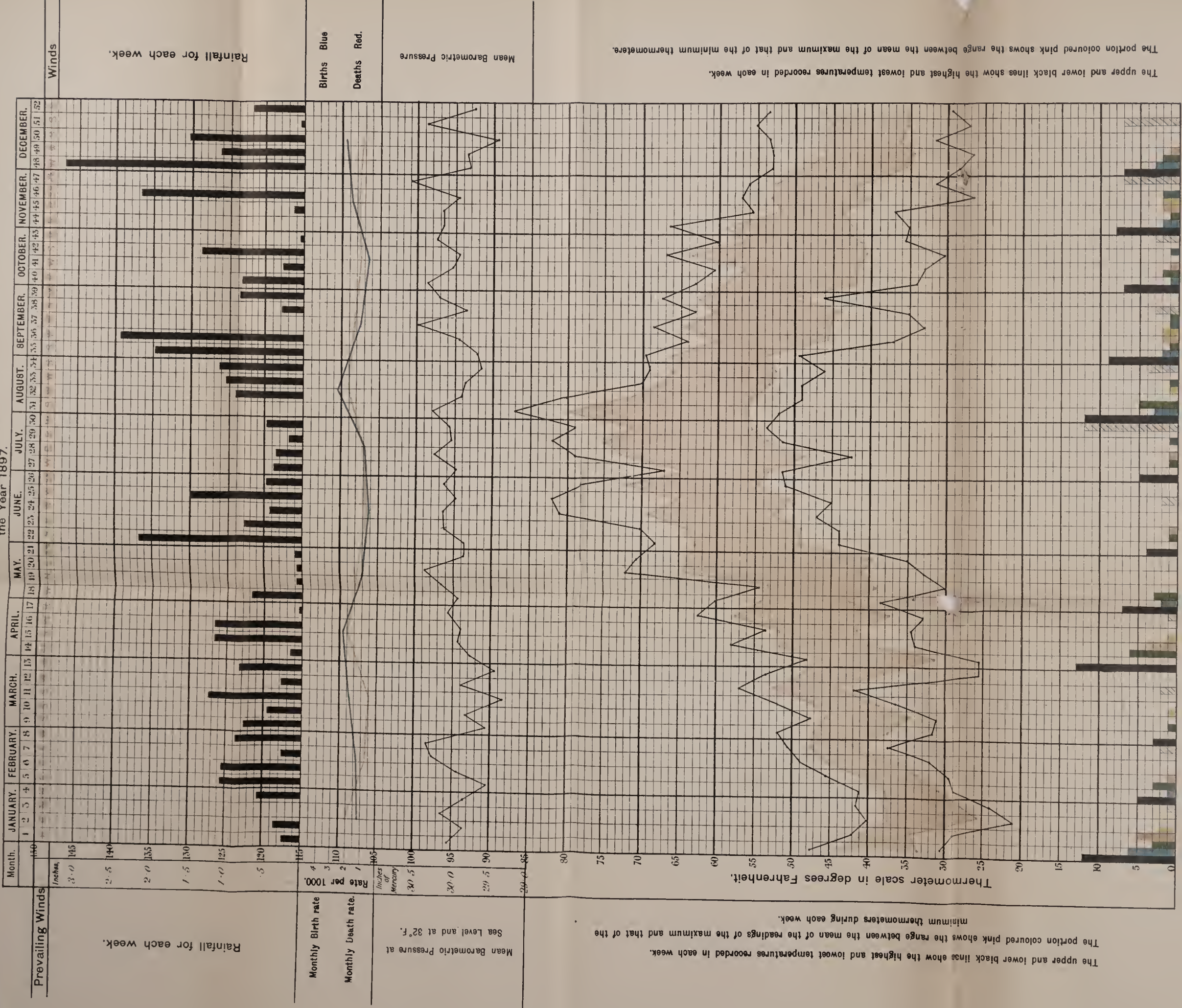






LYTHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Chart illustrating the number of deaths from various causes and the principal Meteorological conditions during the Year 1897.



Notes. Total Deaths from all causes for each month are indicated by a Black column.

Deaths of children under one year

Deaths of people over 60 years

Deaths from disease of the respiratory organs

Deaths from Phthisis

Deaths from Zymotic disease

Deaths from Diarrhoea

Deaths from Influenza

Number of Infectious cases notified

Estimated population, middle of 1897, 5735

Ascertained population, April, 1891, 4,656.

Area of District, 2238.5 acres.

Total births during the year, 105.

Birth rate per 1000 of the population per annum, 18.3.

Total deaths during the year, 92

(less those of persons coming from outside the district) 76

Death rate per 1000 of the population per annum, 13.4

Proportion of deaths under one year to 1000 births, 190.4

